

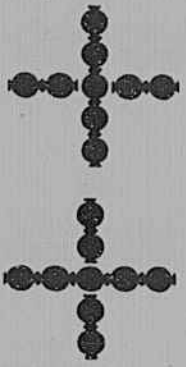
Anderson Intelligence.

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON.

ANDERSON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1898.

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REDUCED PRICES....



We have thought over this announcement, then penned it, then examined it, then amended it. Without preface or digression we proceed to recite the features of the movement:

1st.

All our **STRAW and CRASH HATS** will from now on be sold at one-half price:

50c. Straw and Crash Hats now	25c.
75c. Straw Hats now	38c.
\$1.00 Straw Hats now	50c.
\$1.25 Straw Hats now	63c.

2nd.

All our **SUMMER UNDERWEAR** will be sold at **CUT PRICES**.

3rd.

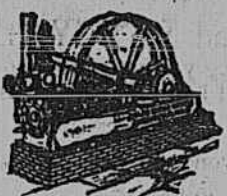
All our **NEGLIGEE SHIRTS** have been greatly reduced in price.

It will not be wise for you to dally. Crowds of frugal and thrifty men will quickly respond, and it's best for you to get into their ranks. Your money back if you want it.

B.O. Evans & Co.,

THE SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS.

FARM MACHINERY.



Have you seen the Latest Mower on the Market?

The true worth and great advantages of our Mowers cannot be explained in an ad. like this. Come to us and investigate.

We are not simple Agents for certain Steam Engines.

There are more, and are in position to figure down where competition can't touch us.

The Eclipse,
The Atlas,
The Erie City

STEAM ENGINES

ALL SIZES and STYLES for sale. We carry in stock, and save big money in freight on from three to five car loads of Engines.

THE GREAT SMITH COTTON GIN,

COTTON PRESSES,
SAW MILLS, &c.,

compose a partial list of our Machinery.

HYDRAULIC RAMS,

which give your house and farm pure spring water at little cost where water is within reasonable distance. We are making a great success of our Rams, and charge nothing for information.

SULLIVAN HARDWARE CO.

ALABASTINE.

IT WON'T RUB OFF.

Wall Paper is Unsatisfactory.

Kalsomine is temporary, rots, rubs off and scales.

ALABASTINE

forms a pure and permanent coating and does not require to be taken off to renew from time to time. Is a dry powder. The latest make being adapted to mix, ready for use, with Cold Water. Can be easily brushed on by any one. Made in white and twelve fashionable tints. ALABASTINE is adapted to all styles of plain and relief decorating.

ASK YOUR PAINT DEALER FOR CARD OF TINTS.

If not for sale in your town, write us for name of nearest dealer.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY ALABASTINE CO., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

ALL COLORS KEPT IN STOCK BY

EVANS PHARMACY.

Youmans Deals With the Cotton Yield.

The following letter on the vitally important subject of the handling of this year's cotton crop has been received by the president of the South Carolina Cotton Growers' Association: FAIRFAX, Aug. 22, 1898.

Hon. J. C. Wilborn, Yorkville, S. C.
My Dear Sir: I have just returned from Memphis, Tenn., where I have been as the vice-president for South Carolina to attend a meeting of the executive committee of the American Cotton Growers' Protection Association. At this meeting, after electing Col. Maxwell, of Louisiana, president, to succeed the late Hon. Hector D. Lane, deceased, and after simplifying the title of the organization by changing it to that of the National Cotton Growers' Union, it was determined by the president and vice-president to inaugurate a vigorous policy on the part of the cotton growers of the south to meet the requirements of the present threatening exigency of lower prices and impending ruin.

From the best informed and most reliable sources of information the committee unanimously arrived at the conclusion that the present crop would fully equal, if not excel the last, and, if rapidly thrown upon the market, would in all probability sell far below 5 cents. In view of the fact that the cotton growers have the present crop of from ten to twelve million bales now in hand while manufacturers and speculators have only about three million bales, if that, and that if the cotton growers would withhold the present crop from the market for 90 days, say till December 1st, the world would be bare of cotton and at the mercy of the cotton growers for their supply, it was determined to effect a thorough and complete organization of the cotton growers beginning with the smallest geographical subdivision with a view of holding the present crop and following up this line of action, through the medium of township clubs, by enrolling all land holders in a contract to reduce next year's acreage one-half.

It is manifestly clear that such a line of proceeding would place the cotton growers in command of the situation and change the outlook from one of bankruptcy and ruin to one of profit and competency.

It further seems that an effort in this line would meet with the aid and approval of almost every business interest in the South.

Well knowing that the principle obstacle to the accomplishment of this undertaking would consist in the maturing obligations of the cotton growers, incurred in the production of the crop, a special committee has been arranged for, consisting of one member from each State, to confer with capitalists and provide the necessary funds to take up these liens and carry the cotton until such time as it can be disposed of at a fair profit.

Under instructions from the executive committee of the National Cotton Growers' Union, with a view of placing South Carolina in a position to carry out these propositions, I now call upon you as the president of the organization in this State to call a convention to meet in Columbia at the earliest possible day. Please use such diligence as will secure a full representation from each county in the State.

Should our State act with promptness and decision, it would in all probability have a most happy effect on all the other cotton-growing States.

This is a matter of vital consequence to the entire cotton belt and too important to brook any unnecessary delay.

While I have thought proper to give you an outline of the committee's plan of procedure, it was thought best by the committee not to make it public just yet.

Yours very sincerely,
L. W. YOUMANS.

One Million Rations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—In accordance with the determination of the administration the Comal sailed from Tampa to Habana to-day with 1,000,000 rations for distribution to the starving people of Cuba. These rations will be distributed by Lieut. A. D. Niskern, under the direction of Capt. Niles of the artillery, in conformity with the orders of the President and Secretary of War. Supplies will be furnished to other provinces in the island under the direction of officers of the army as emergency may demand.

It has been learned that there will be no difficulty regarding the entry of the supply vessels to Cuban ports or their distribution under the direction of United States army officers. It is stated that the Spanish authorities in Cuba are glad to have the provisions sent in.

Attention, Cotton Growers.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 29.—President Wilborn has called a cotton growers' convention for the 20th of September. In his call he says: "It is requested that every county send delegates. The county organization in each county is requested to meet and elect delegates. Where it is impracticable to call a mass meeting the county presidents are requested to see to it that a delegation comes to the State convention."

"Where there is no organization those interested are most earnestly requested to co-operate with the clerk of court of said county, the clerks being hereby requested to interest themselves at least to the extent that they will see that their counties shall be represented."

"This meeting will take steps that will be of inestimable benefit to every cotton grower in this State. At a conference in Memphis a committee from each State was appointed to negotiate for money whereby liens on the present crop could be taken up and the bulk of the crop of this year held off for ninety days and perhaps longer, which it is hoped will force present prices up."

"The big crop that is now growing is liable to depress present prices. The producer has the key to the situation if he can be induced to act as a unit."

"Send a delegation from every community and let them discuss plans in county convention for this crop, also for the next crop, and send county recommendations to the State convention."—Special to Greenville News.

To Prevent Pension Frauds.

A determined step has been taken by the war department to prevent pension frauds that might be perpetrated as an outcome of the war just closed, and with this purpose in view Pension Agent General St. Clair Mulholland, of this city, has received advices from Washington relative to regulations for mustering out soldiers. In these advices, which emanate from the war department, it is ordered that the physical condition of each soldier be ascertained and noted before his discharge papers are issued. The purpose of this regulation, it was explained, is for the purpose of preventing false claims in the future.

Gen. Mulholland said the importance of the precaution could not be too highly estimated, as it would save the Government a vast amount of litigation, but he doubted whether the authorities would be able to live up to the regulation. He dwelt upon the difficulties that would be encountered in mustering out large forces of men in a few days, and said it was likely that many would endeavor to escape the examination in their hurry to get to their homes.

Speaking of the judiciousness of the plan he cited a case of a soldier's widow claiming a pension on the ground that her husband had contracted deafness while in the civil war, whereas an investigation proved that the deceased had been deaf for many years prior to his enlistment. It is to prevent a repetition of just such cases as this, Gen. Mulholland said, that the present plan has been adopted.—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

Conductor Cason Murdered.

MAISON, GA., August 27.—A special to the *Macon Telegraph* from Dupont, Gr., says that conductor Cason, of the Plant system, was shot and killed at that place yesterday by Mark Graham, a negro. Cason had taken a month's vacation and was on his way to South Carolina where he was to have been married. When the train reached Dupont, Graham and a white boy boarded the train to get a drink of water. They got into a fuss and in the absence of the regular conductor Cason undertook to stop it. As he approached the negro drew a pistol and shot him, inflicting a wound from which he died almost immediately. The body was taken to Waycross, Ga., where a crowd was formed and started after the murderer. Hounds were procured from McNeel's lumber camp and started on the trail. The chase led toward the Florida line. If the negro is caught he will be lynched.

\$100 Reward. \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and enabling nature to do its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Ready to Obey Orders.

News and Courier.

Camp Cuba Libre, Panama Park, Fla., Aug. 24.—The cry to "Go home!" is gradually decreasing, and the boys are quieting down again and seem to be satisfied now to go to Cuba, or anywhere the Government may see fit to send us.

After due consideration the majority of the men have realized the fact that neither they nor their officers have any idea as to their immediate disposition, but they are obligated to serve the United States for two years, unless the Government sees fit to discharge them sooner.

If the war department orders the 7th army corps to Havana, to Havana we go. If they see fit to send us to Manila, to Manila we will go, and nothing the men can say or do will change "Uncle Sam's" purposes, and most of the men have about awakened to that fact.

It would be impossible for the Government to hold an army together if regiments, brigades or divisions were allowed the privilege of disbanding by simply making their wishes known; and, on the other hand, it would be "unamerican" not to recognize the voice of its people to some extent even in time of war.

I think I voice the sentiment of two-thirds of the enlisted men of this regiment, when I say that they would like to be mustered out of service and return to their homes; but, their patriotism and manliness is too strong for them to ask to be relieved of their obligation. Their sense of duty to their country restrains them from pressing their personal desires.

Lieut. Frank G. Tompkins has been detailed as Judge Advocate of the Field Officers' Court. He is a young man of fine sense and good judgment, and no better man could be detailed for this work, as he enjoys the confidence of a great many of the regiment.

We are enjoying fine weather, good breezes and pleasant nights since the rain. Four hours a day will cover all the work we do, and the balance is spent in playing, sporting, fishing, etc. Even the rations are getting better. We all had fried ham and rice to-day for dinner, and fried ham, biscuit and coffee for supper.

The prospect is that every man in the regiment will have the opportunity of a ten-days' leave before we embark for Cuba, and it is rumored that we will be paid two months in advance before we leave. There seems to be an erroneous impression among many of the men that we are going to be sent to Havana to clean up the city, put in sewerage, etc., as well as do garrison duty. It would be well, at the same time, a great relief to many minds, if some one who is in position to know would fully define the duties that our soldiers will have to perform as an army of occupation or garrisoning Cuba, for it seems to be a question that is troubling a great many of the boys.

Our energetic and efficient Acting Quartermaster Lieut. Wyatt Aiken has just returned from the city, where he has been looking after supplies for the regiment. He advises me that tomorrow he will haul in for distribution among the men 1,300 hats, 1,100 blue trousers, 800 pair leggings and a lot of other things necessary to fill in.

The following have secured leaves to visit home for the next ten days: Jas. D. Fleming, Harry L. Gass, Lieut. Walter N. Kirkland, Privates Huger McKeown, Jas. Simpson, R. A. Johnson, B. T. Norris, J. M. Dozier, J. B. Siles, Daniel Cunningham, A. B. Desportes, J. T. Baldwin, Woods Hughes, John Fox.

Furloughs can almost be gotten now by asking for them.

Things are sounding to-night like old times at Chickamauga, and laughing are going on in all the companies.

Company A returned to-day from a week's tour of provost guard duty at Jacksonville. The boys liked it very much, and there is a good deal of rivalry now between the companies to see who will go out next on this tour from the 1st South Carolina volunteer infantry.

We are all glad to know that Capt. Milford, of Company A, is improving.

T. M. LUMPKIN.

—Before Santiago Chaplain Brown, of Arizona, was seen to seize the carbine of a wounded trooper as the fight began to grow fierce, and work his way to the front of the fighting line. Col. Roosevelt remonstrated. "According to the articles of war, chaplain," he said, "you are not allowed to handle firearms." "D—n the articles of war!" came the quick response. "Here's where I'm needed now." And there he stayed.

Gen. Shafter Reviews War.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—A dispatch to the *Herald* from Santiago says:

Prior to embarking on the steamer Mexico, Major General Shafter consented to be interviewed. During the interview he discussed in general terms the campaign just ended. The bare prospect of returning to the United States caused him to be brighter, more cheerful and less harassed looking than at any period since he embarked at Tampa.

Critics and detractors are alike forgotten, and with improved health and the evident consciousness that whatever might be the eventual verdict of the operations before Santiago, a difficult campaign has been brought to a successful conclusion. He spoke with greater energy and more vigor than at any time since the capitulation. Gen. Shafter said:

"I look upon the campaign just closed as a successful one in the highest degree, not only in regard to the military operations, but more especially in regard to the great results achieved. When we decided to attack Santiago we looked for nothing more as the immediate fruit of victory than the capture of the city. What has been achieved is the capitulation of the entire eastern part of the province from a line at Jibari to the south coast together with the enemy's forces, amounting to almost 21,000 men. Surely this was a notable achievement of the campaign, bearing in mind the fierce opposition we encountered and the comparatively small loss of our own forces."

"From a military point of view, I perhaps took steps which might not be deemed justifiable under other circumstances, but I knew the temper and capabilities of my soldiers and the moral effect of our gradually cooping up the enemy within its own lines."

"My engineers were very apprehensive that the Spaniards might break through on my left and out of Siboney. This, from a purely military standpoint, might have been truthfully correct, but personally, I had not for a moment any fear on that score. The result, however, I think, proved the correctness of my conclusions."

"Our primary object was to drive Cervera out and next to take the town. We had gradually driven the Spaniards back on high lands circling the city, and slowly advancing day by day. The enemy began losing spirit, as soon as our guns had been placed in a position to cover the town."

"When Cervera left the situation was changed. The town was at my mercy and had I given the order for a direct assault it would have been taken within four hours. I believe that with the forces then at my command, reinforced as they had been, I was in a position to take the city by force."

"But if I had taken a step of such a character what would have been the result? I estimate that our casualties would have been 3,000 men, and the action I took has had a more brilliant result, without so heavy a loss of valuable lives."

"The town itself is admirably situated for defense, and the fight would have been a long and bloody one. Every house is strongly constructed of stone, and entirely different from ordinary buildings. Every house was a little fortress itself. Had the Spaniards, forced by desperation, fought the battle out in the street our loss would have been enormous. But from the moment General Toral made proposition for a conference, I knew he was determined to give up, and I acted accordingly."

"Personal reflections have been cast upon me because I was not on the fighting line. That was not the place for a general in command of an army. It must be remembered that I was connected by telephone with the officers at the front and was better able to direct operations from the position I had taken. Save for two days when ill, I was in direct command of this campaign, which I consider unequalled in American history, for it was really the first time the United States had fought with its regular army. The civil war was a war of volunteers, but this campaign was fought and won by our regular troops."

"I did not notice the fact at first, but there were only three volunteer regiments engaged against the Spaniards. While the highest credit is to be given them and they fought bravely and well, there was the moral support of the regulars back of it all."

"Our volunteers lacked that unity, cohesion and individual support noticeable in our trained troops, but at the same time no disparagement should be made of the volunteer regiments in the campaign. What they lacked otherwise they made up for in enthusiasm and patriotic spirit, and I desire to commend no better army than the one composed of the class of volunteers under me in the Santiago campaign."

"The operations of the regulars in the campaign have proved conclusively their superiority over some organizations of State militia in which the men are partially compelled to serve by a sense of shame, but they do not show the enthusiasm of volunteers. "There has been some question concerning the transportation facilities of the army. The facilities were all there and the transportation equipment provided was all it should have been, but our difficulties were enormous. There was only one road. To have built another would have taken two years. The nature of the country, the weather—all these things—helped to disorganize this department. The use of wagons was almost impossible."

STATE NEWS.

—One negro man quarreled with and killed another at a funeral in Charleston county, S. C., Aug. 20.

—Excessive rains are reported from every section of the State, and in some places crops have been badly damaged.

—The electric railway to connect Augusta with Aiken, a distance of 17 miles, will be built, it is said, in the near future.

—The city of Chester has the honor of having two companies in the Volunteer army—one in the First and one in the Second.

—On account of the general election coming during Fair week the time for holding the next State Fair has been changed to the week beginning November 14.

—Converse College, Spartanburg, is erecting a conservatory of music. This new building will contain 30 practice rooms and an auditorium with a seating capacity of 2,600.

—The farmers around Darlington and Timmonsville are just now marketing their tobacco crop. The tobacco crop in those sections brings as much money now as the cotton crop.

—The twelfth annual display of the Fairview stock and mechanical association will be held on the association grounds, near Fairview church, Greenville county, September 23rd.

—The constitution of South Carolina provides that jurors must be between the ages of 21 and 65, and a new trial was recently granted in a criminal case because one of the jurors was 66 years old.

—The Prosperity Canning Company got in 3 cars of cases Wednesday and will be ready to ship out their product within a week. They have canned this season 60,000 cans and would have put up 100,000 had the tomato crop not been a failure. They will not pack 100 cases of tomatoes all told, much to their regret.

—The stockholders of the Granby Mills of Columbia have decided to increase their capital stock from \$250,000 to \$800,000. It is the intention to have all the machinery in them running by January. The capacity of the mill is to be increased from 18,000 spindles to 57,000 spindles, and from 500 looms to 1,500 looms.

—Columbia responded in no mean way to the call made by the ladies of the Wayside Hospital Relief Corps, for contributions of delicacies for the hungry and sick soldiers passing through the city on their way north from Florida. The result was that the 800 or more volunteers who came through Columbia were feasted and refreshed.

—Mrs. Lula Hahn of Hamburg was severely gored by an angry cow on Saturday afternoon in the lot on Mr. Hahn's place. From what could be learned of the affair, it seems that Mrs. Hahn had a most desperate battle with the cow. Finally she was penned in a corner of the stall where the cow was confined, and but for timely aid would have been gored to death where she lay.

—Between Grier's Station and Duncan, just this side of Yorkville, the train going North killed a three-year-old colored child. The child was playing in the weeds near the railroad track, and just as the train came up it jumped out of the weeds on the track, the engine striking it on the head and knocking it 20 feet in the air. It fell to the side of the track dead.

—A very sad accident occurred in Chester last Sunday morning when the baby girl of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Culp, Jr., aged 22 months, was drowned in a bath tub in which there was about five inches of water. Mr. Culp had been in the room, but went into the yard for some purpose, and when he returned was shocked to find his dear little baby girl had fallen into the tub, and upon gathering her into his arms was horrified that she did not breathe and that life was extinct. Dr. McConnel was sent for, and every effort made for three hours to restore life, but to no purpose. When the baby was found her face was in the water, while her body was only half in the tub.

—An assault was made last Wednesday night upon Walter Moon, while he was visiting a young lady. Moon is a son of Squire John P. Moon, a prominent farmer living ten miles from Greenville. Wednesday night he went to see a daughter of John T. Chapman. The young people went to the well near the house and suddenly both were struck in the head either by knucks or shot from a slug. The young man was badly hurt, but the girl received only a slight wound. Jealousy is supposed to be the cause of the attack. The sheriff is working hard to find the villain.